### MINING IN MONTANA.

THE FALL AND RISE OF BUTTE. POUNDED IN 1864, IT SINKS TO DECAY IN A FEW MONTHS-A REVIVAL TEN YEARS LATER-THE

INFLUX OF MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, GAM-BLERS, LAWYERS, DOCTORS AND EXPERTS-MOR-ALS OF THE TOWN-ITS LOCATION AND GENERAL FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

BUTTE CITY, Mont., Sept. 27 .- The stranger who, four years ago, strayed so far away from the more frequented lines of travel in Montana as to visit Butte, found only one of those most melanchely of all sights in this far Western country, a deserted mining camp. The wonderful deposits of silver ore, the development of which now promises to make this one of the most important mining centres of the entire Rocky Mountain region, were certainly known to those remarkably shrewd and observant men, the early prospectors. As early as 1864 a mining district had already been organized here, and several hundred claims had been staked out. Even the men who camped on Baboon Guleh in the Spring of that year cannot claim the honor of being the first discoverers of the hidden wealth of Butte, for, it is said, they found, during their earliest explorations, a prospect hole sunk four or five feet deep on what is known as the "Original Lode," disclosing the silver-bearing ore, and near it were found expenses. elk horns which had been used for "cads," Who the adventurous pioneer in Butte was, or what the date of his visit, will probably never be known His work was evidently several years old in 1864; and while he must have known something of the richness of the mine he discovered, he also knew now utterly worthless at that time was any lode in Montana that required expensive machinery for the reduction of its ore. He never even staked out a

For a few months in 1864 there was a genuine mining excitement here. The town was laid out, many cabins were built, and men who were here in those times will point out to the curious stranger the site of the drinking-saloous, the gamblinghouses and the most popular dance-house. But even the men of 1864 were ahead of the times. The richest silver mine in the camp did not and could not be made to yield its owner a dollar, with the lack of facilities that then existed for reducing or seiling the ore; and during the following Winter, | demain of the crown. Other parts which are cultivated and when rich placers were discovered at Silver Bow, seven miles down the creek of that name, there was a stampede from Butte. The cabins that lined its streets were deserted; the saloon-keeper moved his stock of iiquors, the gambier his chips and cards, and the proprietor of the hardy-house his dancinggirls to the more promising town, and this place ent to decay. A few men lingered about their old haunts like uneasy ghosts; and one or two, with unbounded faith in the ultimate development of the mines and their fabulous value, persevered for ten years, doing enough work each season to preserve their possessory titles. But the majority allowed their claims to lapse.

The revival in Butte began in 1874-'75. As nearly as I can learn there was never a stampede to the reviving camp. A few prospectors came here from other parts of the Territory, and began to stake out claims. The reports of the rich ore found on the Original and Trevoma Lades attracted the attention of capitalists in the Territory, and during the following Summer two small mills, one of ten etarops and one of five, were creeted. In the Sprin of 1875, also, the Walker Brothers, a very wealthy firm of Salt Lake City, who had previously been interested in some of the largest and most profitable mining operations in Utab, began to develop the Mine, about a mile and a bult above Butte, and about the same time Judge A. J. Davis and others took out rich ore from mines which they had negaired. The erection of mills and arastras, the sinking of shafts and driving of levels, and the shipment of the richer grades of ore the East and to rope for reduction, gave employment to a good many working men, and with them, of course, came merchants, hotel-keepers, liquer-dealers, gamblers, lawyers, doctors, experts-in short, men of every occupation who thought that they could turn an honest (or dishonest) penny in the new and promising mining camp.

Butte has grown to its present proportions gradusly and without any of those reactions which overtake almost every successful mining town some time in its early history. Its present population is about 3,500, and a large proportion of the people have come here to remain permanently, bringing their families and establishing homes. Good schools have been organized, and a brick school-house, which with its forniture is said to have cost \$20,000, has been erected. The number of putils enrolled is about 500. Religious societies have been formed, and a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been established, with a large, comfortable reading-room, in which are to be found nearly all the leading newspapers and periodicals of the country. There are two banks, both doing a large and very profitable business, one daily newspaper and two weekles, two good hotels, and the merchants in every branch of trade have large and carefully selected stocks of goods.

While Butte affords so many of the comforts and laxuries of Eastern civilization, while it offers good religious and educational advantages and refined society, it also has the vices of mining camps. Of gambling and drinking there appears to be no end, gambing and drinking there appears to be noted, and dance-houses and other dens of infamy seem to be very liberally patronized. The gambling houses, I am told, have done an unusually profitable business, even for a successful mining camp. Many of the best mines here are owned by old prospectors the best mines here are owned by old prospecters and followers of new mining excitements who would have sold out long ago and gone away but for the fact that their properties have required the investment of no capital for their development, but have yielded large incomes from the start. Some of these men have been regular frequenters of the gambling-houses, and having plenty of money, play high. I suppose these vices are inevitable in every mining camp of any size, and the only thing that the more respectable citizens of such a city as Butte can expect to do, for a long time, at least, is to drive them under cover and out of sight. There is not yet, probably, a public sentiment strong enough to do even that.

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yet, probably, a public sentiment strong enough to do even that.

Butto is situated in the foot-hills on the western slope of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and about twelve miles from the top of the divide. Silver Bow Creek, one of the small stream in which the Deer Lodge River has its source, rises in Summit Valley, a few miles south of this place, and, flowing north parallel with the main range, which is here very steep and rocky, with a sharp top like the roof of a house, at least 1,500 or 2,000 feet above the intervening country, turns to the west opposite the city. The bars of this creek were for many years the scene of profitable placer operations, espethe scene of profitable placer operations, especially a few miles bolow, but the gold has now been all washed out, and very little "pay ground" remains. Going up out of Summit Valchaity a rew lines bolow, on the gold has now been all washed out, and very little "nay ground" remains. Going up out of Summit Val-ley toward the north, one mounts a succession of grass-cavered foot-hills, not very steep, but broken at intervals by outcroppings of grantle ledges or piles of grantle boulders. About balf-way from the creek to the summit of the first range of bills is sit-nated the town of Butte. The principal business street of the city runs north and south, and for a distance of about four squares is closely bunit up. The stores are generally one story high, although a few have added a second story, and the building material is principally wood, with here and there

The town has generally an unfinished look.

Some of its streets are ungraded, and in every direction improvements are being made to old buildings or new ones are being erected. Along the main tion improvements are being made to old buildings or new ones are being erected. Along the main street plank sidewalks have been laid, but that in front of each store has a different elevation, so that the pedestrum, as he passes along, is constantly ascending or descending stops. The leading grocery, dry goods, hardware, furniture and drug stores are five or six times as large and have on hand many times as much stock as would be found in similar establishments in an Eastern town of the same size, and a glance through them gives to the stranger a strong impression of the importance of same size, and a glance through them gives to the stranger a strong impression of the importance of the camp. The large stocks of goods are of course explained by the difficulties of transportation in the Winter and the high rates of freight which then prevail, making it necessary for merchants to secure supplies for many months in advance. I have noticed here what I have remarked in every other important mining camp which I have visited in the Rocky Mountains, that there is an effective demand for the very best classes of goods in almost in the Rocky Mountains, that there is an effective demand for the very best classes of goods in almost every line. It is true that the cheaper descriptions of articles are sold in large quantities, but at the same time there is a large and constant sale of the more expensive grades. Miners know how to rough it. They will hive for months on bacon, flour cakes and game with a little coffee cooked over a little are of sticks built upon upon the ground, and if without shelter will contentedly roll themselves up in their blankets and sleep under the stars; but when fortune smiles upon them they are as eager

town, and are nearly all within a radius of two miles. Of these, their distribution, character, etc.. I shall write at length in another letter. The mills for the reduction of the eres are below the city on the east, south and west, and are distant from the mines from half a mile to two miles. The only exception is the Alice Mill, which is at the mine of

the east, south and west, and are distant from the mines from half a mile to two miles. The only exception is the Alice Mill, which is at the mine of the same name, and is the only one which has a sufficient supply of water at the month of the shaft. Besides the mills and arastras there is a smelter, south of the town, a sort of branch of Senator Hill's reduction works in Denver, Colorado.

The route by which Buttle was formerly reached from Helena was via Deer Lodge by the road described in my letter from Phillipsburg, and thence up Deer Lodge Valley; the distance was eighty-five or ninely miles. This Summer a direct road from Helena has been built across the mountains, reducing the distance to sixty miles, and the two lines of daily stages now make the trip by daylight in about twelve bours. The new road is said to pass through some of the wildest and most romantic scenery of the Territory, but I did not pass over it, but came in from the other direction.

Altogether, Britte impresses a stranger as a wide-awake, rappidly growing comp. There is no such excitement as prevailed in Leadville in the early Summer, nor has there been any such concentration of capital here as has caused the wonderful development of the mines of the Biack Hills during the last two years. At the same time it is already the second city in population in Montana, and the first in the extent and importance of its mining operations; and while a majority of the mine owners here have as yet only scratched about a little on the surface of their properties, they have already taken out hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of silver builtion, with a development that would hardly have made good mines in other camps begin to pay expenses.

### VISITING THE NEW FOREST.

NOTES AT MR. HERBERTS SYLVAN HOME. A FINE VIEW FROM THE HAMPSHIRE CLIFFS-FREEHOLDERS BY RIGHT OF POSSESSION-THE

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] New Forest, Oct. 1 .- Resuming my sketch of the Hos, Auberon Herbert in his New Forest home, I would observe that the view from the Hampshire Cliff's facing the Isle of Wight and over Lymington is very An Atlantic breeze comes sweeping over the Channel in a southwesterly direction, and eringing with it freshening spray and vating ozone. Lady Plorence Herbert, in answer to a question I addressed her, explained why it was that he brick and mortar irruption did not extend to the splendld sea-board, along which we rolled briskly in the pony cart. The wild part of the land that I saw, which was inhabited only by rabbits and hares, is still the inclosed belong to freeholders and farmers who originally squatted, and by virtue of long possession, ousted their sovereign lady, the Queen. They are as much attached to their cottages and little fields as any nobleman is to his hereditary castle and park. As we were driving back, delightful coves and sheltered sandy nooks were pointed out. We then saw the born where the Shakers were granted hospitality-which, it appears, they requited with ill-nature and ingratitude. appears, they required with in-hataire and ingraticide. They went on the assumption that the earth is the Lord's and that they are his saints; hence they had a hetter right to Mr. Herbert's barn than he had nimself. Mrs. Anne Girling was a woman of remarkable character and intellect. Her power over the hearts and souls and holdes of the fanatics congressated around her is absolute. I asked whether she was single or the property of the was and was told that originally she was iscovery of the Lourdes Grotto, were in carnest at the

when we returned to the house there was a comfortable English dinner spread on the dining-room table. Mr. Anberon and Lady Florence Herbert used to be absolute vocatarians; but the keen an air and the usefully active life they both lead obliged them to modify their dictary region. A dencious lead soup was served. The three children sat at the board with us. I never saw more charming representatives of the English race. The eldest, foil, seven years old, is fair, fearless, trank, and very course, on the is delicate looking but nevertheliess very strong. Chaire, the little grif, five and a half years old, is a bright, black-eved, resy checked little gray, and the youngest child. Anberon, a curly-headed, challey boy of three and a halt, is solf-leipful and handy as a juvenile American. The calidren behaved very well. Their politeness to the maids who attended was very charming. Mr. Auberon Herbert complained of headache and the relaxing atmosphere of the New-Forest. I was surprised to near the New-Forest was relaxing. Yes. My aminble host found it was very much so, It is not drained. The water which accumulates on the surface makes it in hot weather a vapor-bath, and the soil inclines from north to south.

Mr. Auberon Herbert does not intend to stand at the When we returned to the house there was a comfort-Mr. Auberon Herbert does not intend to stand at the

In south.

Mr. Anberon Herbert does not intend to stand at the next elections for Parliament. He feels that he is not fit for political spire as carried on at Westimhaster. Discipline is a necessity of party politics, and a man of his high moral aspirations and purity of sentiment cannot fail into line when the troop is marching. After dinner there was another ride through the sylvan glades of the forest. In the evening there was interesting conversation until bed time. Lady Florence abounds in mother wit and good sense, she knows well all the great people of England and Iraly, and is not hampered in her fudgment by a single narrow, class prejudice. If she could write as she speaks—which she gays she is unable to do—her letters ought to rank with those of Madame de Sevigoé.

### RAIL WAY AND OIL RATES.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY. TESTIMONY OF W. T. SCHIDE ABOUT OIL AND OF G R. BLANCHARD ABOUT RAILROAD AFFAIRS GEN-

The first witness yesterday before the Assembly Committee on Railroad Management was Willam T. Schide, of Pennsylvania, a dealer in and simpper of crude petroleum since 1868. He said that he was the only shipper over the Erie at one time. The Erie then controlled the Weehawken Docks. He formerly shipped over the Pennsylvania, and then received better rates than anyone cise. Finally the Pennsylvania allowed smailer shippers to come in at equal rates with him, and drove the witness to Eric, which adopted the policy the Pennsylvania abandoned, of virtually giving a monopoly to one shipper. The arrangement on the Erie was made with Mr. Blanchard, and on the Atlantic and Great Western with Mr. Devereaux. The witness expended \$49,000 to fit up oil tanks and to build narrow-guage cars. The reason why the witness went out of the business was because the Standard Oil Company had absorbed all the New-York refineries, and would not buy crude oil of him

cause the Standard On Company had absorbed at the New-York refineries, and would not buy crade oil of him. The export business had changed the course of trade, and now the refining was done in a great measure in New-York.

The chairman said that the committee had been importuned to consider the question of taxation as affecting railreads, but as the act creating the committee had other objects in view, the subject would not be taken un.

G. R. Blanchard, of the New-York. Lake Eric and Western Company, testified that a railroad officer was subject to three tribunals—the precident, representing the stockholders; the statute is as on freights; and the unwritten laws of the rise and oil in prices and the interests of the people of the State. When the unwritten law in the mobile interest configured with the interests of the shareholders, he decided in favor of the shareholders, who had onlit the road and who assumed the risk, always keeping within the statute law. This was not a new ground for Eric to take. In June or May, 1874, Mr. Jewett became president, sent for the wilness to assist him and gave directions that that policy be carried out. In 1872, when Mr. Blanchard went into Eric, the road covered 960 miles, on which there were 267 stations. The numform freights were based on a lariff of 5 cents per ton per mile for first-class freight; 4 cents for fairth-class freights for a distance of fitty miles. In addition to this, 25 cents per ton were paid for handing. There were fifteen competing lines at thirty-live different points.

The Eric, Mr. Blanchard said, could not ignore the

cents for fourth-class freights for a distance of fity miles. In addition to this, 25 cents per ton were paid for handling. There wer fifteen competing lines at thirty-five different points.

The Eric, Mr. Blanchard said, could not ignore the effect of the lowering of canai tolis on rates. A thousand new circumstances, such as the transfer of the control of competing and supplying lines and the panic of 1873, necessarily created new rates. Other things being equal, rates to Rochester should not be higher than rates to Buffalo. In 1875, as the result of an interview with Judge Huton, Mr. Claffin and others, it was agreed that the rate to any point on the line to Buffalo should not exceed the rate to Buffalo. Other reductions were made that greatly decreased the gross carnings of the Eric. The reductions were made because of the justices of the emplaints of discriminations against the shorter distances. There was no State of city in territory and equal fallicad advantages in which the rates were so low as in New-York. A cast-tron rate would be an impossibility for Eric. The rates would become known immediately, and the Pennsylvania and other roads outside of the control of the State would cut under them, and their rivals would secure all the trafficulations of the control of the State would be instituted to accern roads competing under different circumstances of shipment. An inflaxible tariff would be impossible. Nearly 2,000,000 freight contracts had been made in the Eric office in one mosth. To suppose that all ruces could conform to one fixed rate was the idea of a theorist. The committee adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day.

### DOING A GRAND WORK.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is doing a grand if without shelter will contentedly roll themselves up in their blankets and sleep under the stars; but when fortune smiles upon them they are as eager for the good things of this life namy class of men I ever knew, and they care less for the cost of the lixuries they have.

The mines of Butte are on the hills above the

A LETTER FROM L. BRADFORD PRINCE. INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT TO CAPITAL-THE SOIL,

THE CLIMATE, AND THE PROPER. In the following letter L., Bradford Prince, Chief-Justice of New Mexico, makes a clear and compact statement of the field for enterprise and capital which that Territory offers. He depicts in bright colors its natural resources and its genial climate and speaks warmly of its hospitable people.

# A WIDE FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE TERRITORY DESCRIBES ITS NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

the Editor of The Tribunt. SIR: During all the time of my residence here i have been in constant receipt of applications for information as to New Mexico as a place of business; a circumstance probably not surprising at a time when most brauches of industry have been so much depressed at the East, and when so many have been practically compelled to find new fields and new surroundings. It has been impossible to answer all these applications singly, and so I have concluded to ask space in THE TERRUNE for a very brief statement of what may be called the business situation in New Mexico.

In writing a general letter to old friends on Long Island on this subject, last Spring, I said that there was no opening at all for men without some means; that mechanics, clerks and laboring men could find no adequate field of labor. This was based on the fact that the wants of the native population are generally few and easily satisfied, that as a rule they are far from rich, that they have little desire for new houses, and that whatever building was progressing was in adobe, with which our mechanics were unacquainted; and as to clerks and laborers, that there were more men than places already. This was entirely true, then, but the circumstances are since somewhat changed by the advance of the railroad. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé line has now not only reached Las Vegas, but is pressing with all the speed that enterprise and full resources can impart to the Rio Grande, which it is expected to reach by Christmas. It brings with it a new and active population, and a great change in conditions. Las Vegas is to-day one of the busiest towns in the country; full of active, bustling, restless American life. A hundred and fifty houses have been built in six weeks and there is a constant struggle now to procure mechanics for rapid future improvements. The haste to build may be exemplified by the fact that I counted twenty-four carpenters on the roof of one halffinished hotel, all bustly engaged at the same time

in shingling. These circumstances, of course, present a field for mechanics; and I believe that the advance of the railroad will cause this field to increase rather than diminish for the next two or three, years. Carpenters, masons, painters and plasterer can all find employment in considerable number but especially carpenters, as houses must be built, but painting and plastering are matters of not such immediate necessity. A few cabinet makers, who can make and repair the furniture suitable to a new population, can also find profitable employment. These, I think, constitute all the classes of men without any capital, who would do well to come to New Mexico at present. There is no lack of common laborers, or of young men fitted to be store clerks.

And now for the branches of business in which those with some money can profitably engage.

SHEEP RAISING .- I mention this first because it s the most important industry of the Territory. It extends from the extreme east on the head waters of the Canadian River, to the San Juan County in the far northwest. The sheep of New Mexico are to be counted by the million and yet there is plenty of room for new enterprises both as to number and quality. To commence the business properly requires a capital of \$5,000, which will buy 2,000 sheep and provide for all necessary expenses until a regular income is derived from the flock. No business can be safer, surer or more healthful; but like all others it requires work and attention; and if anyone thinks that sheep raising is to be conducted profitably by living in town and having flocks roaming the practices under irresponsible herdsmen, without personal attention, he had better remain at the East.

CATTLE RAISING .- An Immense field for this branch of industry is still open in New Mexico; and it can be surely successful under the same conditions as with sheep raising. The profits are greater, but it requires a larger capital at the commencement and a longer period before there are returns of income.

FRUIT RAISING .- The whole valley of the Rio Grande from Santa Fé to Socorro is admirably dapted to fruit culture, and so are other portions of the Territory. Plums and apricots flourish considerably to the north of Santa Fé, and grapes-of which I will speak separately-to the extreme south of the Territory. It is only within a few years that fine varieties of fruit have been introduced from the Eastern States, but the perfection in which they can be raised here, and the size which they attainare extraordinary. The flavor of fruits here appears to be much higher than in California. Until now, it has been useless to extend the culture largely, as there was no adequate market for the products; but now that there will soon be direct communication by rail with Kansas and Colorado. the valley of the Rio Grande will become the great orchard of the West. Any good fruit culturist coming now to New Mexico, and establishing orchards in that fertile valley, will find an immense market open by the time his trees are in bearing, and cannot fail to reap a profitable reward.

VINEYARTS AND WINE MAKING .- For years the grapes and wine of El Paso have been celebrated ; but this gives but a small idea of the extent of this vineyard region, or of the future importance of this branch of industry. The Rio Grande valley from Bernalillo down to the Mexican line is naturally a grape growing region and vineyards are already in full bearing at all the important points, and at some have existed for more than 200 years. The finest varieties of both native and foreign grapes succeed admirably, so that raising the fruit for immediate shipment will be a most excellent business within two years, when the railroad shall have made transportation swift and easy. It is none too soon now to arrange the vineyards for this approaching trade, as the demand will be enormous before vines, planted this Fall, or next Spring, come to bearing. The grape now ordinarily grown, and of which vineyards of full size can be purchased if desired, produces an excellent wine largely used at present in the Territory, and which will no doubt find a market abroad, as soon as the railroad is completed. Unless all reports are false, this is the finest vineyard country in America, the chinate allowing the growth of many varieties too tender for the North, while the flavor is higher than in Californian grapes. The present native wine is said to carry more than an ordinary amount of spirits, and to produce an excellent brandy at small cost. It is stated by those whose judgment in such matters is reliable, that a competent distiller can do a large and profitable business by buying the native wine and distilling brandy therefrom.

MARKET GARDENS,-While a great proportion of the land in the Territory is adapted to grazing, yet there are beautiful valleys of extraordinary fertility, where enormous crops can be raised on small areas. Such are the valleys of Mora and Taos, part of the Pecos valley, etc. These present just the field adapted to German market gardeners, for whose products the new botels and advancing tide of population will make a ready market.

And here I will mention one specific want, which a few enterprising persons can seen remedy with profit to themselves and benefit to the community. I refer to chickens and eggs. These are very scarce. no one apparently making it a business to raise them; and anyone engaging in the business can find a ready sale for a quantity practically unlim-

Woollen Mills .- Turning from farm products to

RESOURCES OF NEW MEXICO. | pense, to be manufactured, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico itself, present a vast market for woodlen products, which are now brought from the Eastern facfreight before it arrives at the West again to be used in the form of blankets, carpets and clothing. It is obvious that malls on the ground would save all this expense, and that their business could not tail to be profitable. It may be added that in the few magnificturing experiments tried here, it has been demonstrated that the native boys make excellent factory bands.

been demonstrated that the native boys make ex-cellent factory bands.

TANNERIES.—In this land of hides, sheep skins and fancy skins there are no tanneries. Every-thing is sent away for that purpose. The extra freight on the useless weight thus transported is useff a large item. Of fancy skins there is a great variety, including bears, mountain floos, heavers, red and gray faxes, wolves, maks, etc., all of which when tanned are readily sold and command good red and gray foxes, wolves, maks, etc., all of when when tanned are readily sold and command good prices; but at present they have to be sent long distances for tanning. I know of two lots very recently sent to New-York for that purpose, thus entailing the expense of 5,000 miles of transportation, to and fro. A fannery established here, where the nides and skins could be brought directly to the daor, could not fail to be largely prelitable, even though the tanning material had to be brought from other places.

from other places.

BRICKMAKERS.—In various parts of the Territory there is good brick clay, and from this time forward large quantities of bricks will be wanted. A practical brickmaker cannot fail to be successful.

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cal brickmaker cannot tail to be streessin.

Banking.—By far the finest opportunity for an investment of capital, by those who do not wish hard work, is a bank in Las Vegas. A National bank is greatly wanted there, and would be very profitable. The bosiness of the town is already very large and as an immense section of country is now and must continue to be tributary to Las Vegas, it will undoubtedly increase. The immediate deposits would be considerable, and the opportunities for safe loans are abundant. The lowest benk

very large and as an immense section of country is now and must continue to be tributary to Las Vense, it will undoabteally increase. The immediate deposits would be considerable, and the opportunities for safe loans are abundant. The lowest brain rate in the Ferritory is one and a half per cent a month; and a careful inomity as to the success of other banks here and the business condition of Las Veras leads me to say confidently that no such opportunity for a safe and profitable investment of capital exists to-day in the whole country as in the establishment of a National bank at it at eity.

Mining.—I have reserved this for the last, as it is prabably the most interesting topic of this letter. Almost every section of New Mexico abounds in "mineral," and the amount of gold, silver, copper, coal, and mea within its limits may be called incalculable. I will not enumerate all the localities, but venture the assertion that in less than five years New Mexico will be the great field of American mining enterprise. All that is wanted now is development. The gold mines of Coffax Country, are practically useless until the conclusion of the pending foreclosure of the mortgage on the Maxwell land grant sets free the bell of rich mining lands within its limits. The same is true of gold, copper and mica, on the Mora grant, now in process of partition. These two great grants, together contaming about 2,600,000 acres, have been standing right in the gateway of immigration into the Territory, as a kind of barrier; but the next few months will no doubt see the titles of each settled and this vast extent of land, embracing mineral, farming and grazing districts, thrown open to American energy and enterprise. All through the Territory excellent prospects exist, but all need development. The placers contain millions of dollars in gold dust, but in general cannot be worked for want of water, which can only be obtained at considerable expense. By meeting that expense, an immense return could be insured.

The Cerillos silver time ani

in the country, will allow thousands of those who are invalids at the East, to engage in active business here. Especially to those having weak lungs it presents great advantages. Here they can raise vineyards and orchards if they do not care to risk the roughness of hie on a ranche. The medicinal and hot springs at Las Vegas, now under control of the railroad company, who are making rapid improvements, will be a resort giving the advantages of Eastern watering-place life to the families of such residents as desire it, before next Summer. And—what is perhaps of the greatest importance to those proposing to locate here, and presents a marked contrast to attempted settlement in the Southern States—they will find the native population polite, generous and hospitable almost to a fault, with no dislike or distrust of new comers of the proper class, but inclined to welcome good citithe proper class, but inclined to welcome good citi-zens from wheresoever they come. Considering the circumstances of the case, and the character of some of the first Americans who come to the Terrisome of the first Americans who come to the lerritory, it is really surprising that so much good will should be felt by the so-called "Mexican" population toward the new comer; but it certainly does exist; and those who choose to make New Mexico their home, and who are entitled to respect and confidence, will find a welcome anywhere in the Territory, and need have no fear of being branded as "carpet-baggers" or ostracized from secrety.

L. Bradford Prince.

#### Cimarron, New-Mexico, Aug. 29, 1879. NEWPORT JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 15 .- The indications are that there will be considerable building at this place among the Summer residents before the opening of another season. Quite a number of the leading cottage owners are now in consultation with architects and carpenters, with a view of having designs and estimates for the work which they intend to have done, and it is the general opinion that there will be but few idle mechanics in the place during the Winter and Spring. A hotel on the cliffs is talked of, but at present there is no likelihood that one will be built. It is cottage and not hotel life that is popular at Newport. Hotel property, as a general thing, does not pay, and in view of this fact it is not probable that another hotel will be built. It is barely possible that one of the small hotels on the cliffs near the bathing-beach, which is connected with a colony of cottages, will be enlarged next Spring; but beyond this it is not likely that any money will be invested in hotels.

Owing to the excellent weather, but one of the hotels has closed for the season. The Hotel Aquidneck, however, closes next week, after enjoying an unusually prosperous season. this fact it is not probable that another hotel will be

prosperous season.
Mrs. John Jacob Astor recently gave \$200 for the benefit of the Redwood Lib ary, and Mr. James R. Keene gave \$50 for the benefit of one of the colored churches. Mrs. Astor takes a great interest in the weltare of a small Episcopal chapel on the Point, at in a reading-room connected with the same, for th

in a reading-room connected with the same, for the erection of warch see gave a very liberal amount. To the poor of Newport this estimable lady has been a true triend. Waite at her home in New York during the Winter she does not torget her wards at this place. There is no train in the report that her son, Mr. W. W. Astor, has purchased a cottage here.

Mr. W. L. Kone, of New-York, is having a Mansard roof built on his cettage on Bellevue-ave.

Governor Van Zandt, of this city, has started for Philadelphia, where, on the 18th hist, he will meet the Governors of the thirteen orbinal States, who are to assemble hi Independence Hall for the purpose of effecting an organization to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the sarrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

## THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL IN VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 17.-Postmaster-General Key, Colonel W. B. Thomson, General Superintendent of the Railway Mad Service, and Colone D. B. Parker, Chief Special Accest, were here to-day They were met at Milford Station by the Hon, J. B. Senor and Henry Williams, of the Bullimore Steamer Line, and on their arrival were received by leading cines. The party were the guests of Mr. Welliams. In the afternoon the battiefield and other points of interest were visited, and a cordini impromptu reception was held in the Council Chamber. The party will leave by boat to-night for Halthmore.

# FLORENCE M'DONALD BURIED.

### STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

EMIGRANTS ON THE GERMAN STEAMERS A DESCRIPTION OF STEERAGE ACCOMMODATIONS WRICH INSURE DECENT COMFORT-SLEEPING

ARRANGEMENTS AND FOOD. When a man who has always been used to the comforts and decencies of life essays the experiment of an ocean voyage in the steerage, he may be sure. under the best of circumstances, to be disgusted with his enterprise before he has been three days at sea. However well the ship may be arranged, and however liberally provided, the passage cannot fail to be a to poverty, to plain and meagre food, to dirt and had smells, and narrow quarters, and in many cases he has than are found for him on the steamer. The amateur emigrant, however, such as the Englishman who recently described in The Pail Mall Gazette the mis-ries of the steerage of a Cunarder, is a much more sensitive passenger companions hardly feel. His opinion about the quality of the food and the fifthiness of the quarters ought to be accepted with reserve. If the poor and uneducated passengers would tell their experience it might be useful; but unfortunately they do not write for the newspa-The most serious of the charges against the Cunard

Company, however, were the lack of water for the sleerage passengers, and the rough behavior of the officers and crew. On these points the evidence of the writer in The Pull Mall Gazette was clear and forcible. For the purpose of comparing the condition of things which he described with the treatment of the emigrants on other lines, a correspondent of The Tribune, who recently crossed by the North German Lloyd Company's steamship voyage, going through the sleeping quarters in company ration and distribution of the food during the day them were Germans, although many other nationalities were represented. The berths were on the lower deck, forward, and did not differ from the usual pattern. In English ships it is enstowary to divide the steerage into a number of rooms, each holding twenty or more berting ment for single men, another for single women, and separate quarters for married couples and families, believing by this method than the other. Entering the steerage when nearly all the passengers were asleep, and walking through the men's quarters, the ventuation at all events was found to be fair. Of course where a large number of men, not very neat in their habits, are sleeping in their clothes, the air cannot be very sweet, but there were no such vile odors as might have been expected. The requirements of decency were amply observed, and the place seemed to be clean. At intervalof two or three days during the voyage, all the steerage passengers were sent to the upper deck, and the sleep ing rooms were thoroughly scrubbed. The lavatories were on the main deck, those for the men on one side of the ship, those for the women on the other, and the washrooms for the crow were next to them forward. There seemed to be no lack of facilities for washing, and cer-tainly there was an abundance of water. On the main deck there was also a large covered tank of drinking water for the use of the steerage passengers, and they had free access to the faucet at all times. Four meals a day were served in the steerage, and

every pausenger received as much as he wanted of all the articles provided except butter. A fixed allowance of that jugury was issued twice a week, and it was calcuisted that the ration was large enough to last three or our days. Breakfast, at 7 o'clock, consisted of fresh read and coffee in unlimited quantities. The bread, baked on board, was made of coarse but sound flour, and seemed to be of good quality. At 12 o'clock the bell sounded for dinner. One of the officers stationed himself in the gangway, and the steerage stewards were at and him if necessary in marshalling the line of passen-gers who came up from their berths with their tin ves-sels and other dineer furniture; but all fell quietly into and millions of capital.

Coal is found in large quantities and of excellent quality in several sections of the Territory. The A. T. & S. F. R. Co. recently bengh a considerable section of coal land belonging to the Government, but there is still round for plenty of private enterprise in this direction.

The Professions.—Many professional mea, lawyets and physicians, inquire as to the chances for successful practice here. To these I can only say that there is always plenty of professional business for those who are competent and skilful, who obtain the confidence of the community, and who really mean in good faith to labor zealously in their professions. The bar of New Mexico is second in ability to that of few of the States; No one should come with the idea that he is going to find an inferior degree of talent here; but yet there is room for a few more lawyers of the right kind. The same may be said as to physicians; with the addition that the increasing population of course requires more medical attendance, and that there are country towns of considerable size which at present have no qualified physician.

Thus I have sketched, as briefly as I could, some of the business opportunities and something of the industrial situation in New Mexico. I shall add here that the climate, which is altogether the finest in the country, will allow thousands of those who are invalids at the East, to engage in acrive business here. Especially to those having weak lungs place without interference. In a neat kitchen, on the

Tea and coffee were issued at 3 p. m., and at 6 there was coffee again, with fresh bread ad libitum. The dinners were varied, never being the same two days running. The following bills of fare for the steerage

dinner during the voyage from Bremen to New-York were copied from the ship's books: September 7. Rice soup, fresh beef, polatoes, pudding of flour with stewed dried fruits.

September 8. Pea soup, sait pork, potatoes.
September 9. Rice soup, fresh beef, potatoes.
September 10. Bean soup, sait beef, potatoes.
September 11. Rice soup, fresh beef, potatoes, flour mading with dried fruit.
September 12. Pea soup, saner-kraut, sait pork, sotatoes.

poratoes.
September 13. Bean soup, sait beef, vegetables.
September 14. Rice soup, fresh meat, vegetables,
etc.; pudding and dried beef.
September 15. Pea soup, fresh beef, potatoes.
September 16. Rice soup, fresh beef, potatoes.
September 17. Fruit soup, sait beef, vegetables.
September 18. Beef soup, beef and pudding, with
dried fruit.
September 19. Pea soup, fresh beef, potatoes.

The captain spent some time in the steerage every day. The pleasantest intercourse seemed to prevail between the officers and petty officers and the passengers, and the general good humor and good order furnished proof enough that the management of emigrants does not necessarily involve brutality or roughness. The lot of steerage passengers is certainly not to be envied; but it appears that on some ships, at any rate, they are kindly treated, and made as comfortable as the price

# MILLERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,

JUUGE HARDING MAKING TESTS AND COLLECTING EVIDENCE-A GREAT EXPOSITION TALKED OF.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17 .- At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Millers' National Associa-tion, held here last evening, it was resolved that the oasis of settlement with the State associations should be on the actual number of full-paid runs, regardless of Teledo apportionment.

Reports and letters were read in regard to the Denchfield suits. Judge Harding has spent some time at

field suits. Judge Harding has spent some time at Roc hester, N. Y., taking testimony, and using a full sized Cartier model in the Arcade Mills, run shie by side with the Denonfield. He feels confident of the Justice and sufficiency of the detence.

The secretary was instructed to open a correspondence with mill machinery and four men in this country and Europe in relation to holding an exposition for two weeks, say of Chicago, to open June 18, and to secure the Exposition Building in that city, if possible. President Bain and Alex, H. Smith, of St. Louis, were appointed to visit New-York and Washington to arrange for half fare for visitors and exhibitors of machinery from Europe, also for receiving such machinery under bond, free of only.

The receipts last year were \$83,375; disbursements, \$81.801; receipts since May, \$6,812; oalance on hand, \$4,689.

### THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET EXCITED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.-The excitement on Change continues to-day, and wheat reached the highest point yet, November selling at \$1 23. There was, however, a sudden break, and prices declined to \$1 18% mid the greatest excitement. Corn declined about amid the greatest exeitement. Corn declined about three cents for November, and provisions for the deferred outbook were decidedly lower. January lard, which sold rarry at \$6.30, declining to \$6.10.

The Chicago Papide Produce Excusing, a large "bucket-shep." has assended operations until the excitement subsides; but its managers intend to resume, and claim to have taken this step as a means of protecting themselves and their customers. Another large "bucket-shop" was remporarily embarrassed this morning, but it obtained assistance and remains open.

#### VETERANS WHO ARE 100 OLD TO MEET. Boston, Oct. 16 .- The surviving mem-

pers of the Association of Veterans of 1812, numpering sixteen, met to-day, and formally dissolved the organization, President Hudson, of Lexington, deliver, ing the farewell address. All of the members are above earlity years of are, and, owing to their infirmatics, it is difficult for them to assemble.

In two hours five minutes right ascension, 152 47 north decilication, with a daily motion of forty-our and eight south.

Secretary Smithsoni n Institution.

### REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

BETTER PRICES AND MORE ACTIVITY ADVANCE IN THE COST OF BUILDING MATERIALS. OPINIONS OF BUILDERS AND REAL ESTATE

An investigation of the building going on in New-York has revealed the fact that a revival has taken place during the Summer months. More business houses and private dwellings are in course of construction than at any time for a number of years. The greatest activity is noticed in the uptown districts, but the improvement is general throughout the whole city, and not conduct to any particular neighborhood. Building lots have ad vanced in price, and improved property has appreciated to a considerable extent. All kinds of building materials have advanced more or less as a result of the nerensed demand. Manufacturers, builders and others connected with this interest are in most cheerful spirit, and are of the opinion that the improvement this cason, good as it is, is only a promise of still greater nctivity next year.

One of the most striking proofs of the impetus build ing has received in the great advance in the price of bricks. Tife yards at Haverstraw-on-the-Hudson, where a large part of the bricks supplying the New-York mar ket is made, have not been able to supply the demand, have been made this year than last, it is mainly due to the increased activity in building operations. The present price of bricks is from \$6.50 to \$7 per 1,000, an advance of \$2 50 or more than 50 per cent per 1,000 since

Gulls Frederick, one of the leading brick-makers at Haver-traw, being requested to explain the present condition of the market, replied: "The advance in the price of bricks is due to the unexpected demand. The ordinary production of the yards, fifty-five in number, is 250,000,000, but owing to the over-production last year, which reduced the price below a paying figure, it was agreed by brickmakers to cut down this amount by onethird. When it was found the market was active and more burchs were demanded than could be supplied, it was impossible to increase the production. The men who had been discharged at the beginning of the season had strayed off and could not be reflected. In addition to his, many of the men in each yard are not willing to work full time. The great advance in their waxes from last year, from \$25 a menth to \$40 or \$50 a menth according to their barie, readers it unnecessary to work every day. The production this year will, however. ecording to their logic, renders it unnecessary to work very day. The production this year will, however, such about 200,000,000. And although the reduction in the number of bricks made has influenced the price, is mainly due to the increased demand. In view of ac generally improved condition of the country and ac impetus the building interests have received. I ancionate a very busy season in the yards next year. Other prominent manufacturers at Haverstraw coroborated the statement made by Mr. Fredericks. WHAT THE BUILDERS SAY,

#### Robert L. Darragh, builder at No. 1,539 Broadway, garding the increased activity in building, said : "There has been a revival in building operations dur-

ing the present season. This improvement may be attributed to the growing confidence of the people and the impetus that all departments of trade have re cently received. It is not, in my opinion, of a spasmosle character, but most permanent. Many of these who are putting up houses would have set to work earlier had they been sure that we were down to a gold had they been sure that we were down to a gold basis. The feeling now is that we need have no fear of shrinkage of values. As a consequence of the revival of building operations all kinds of materials have advanced in price. Stone is from 10 to 15 per cent higher than last very; bricks have advanced most and rate high compared with last season; line, cement and that class of materials about 10 per cent; heavy from work also about 10 per cent. Labor has advanced at least 20 per cent, and taking the coat of living into consideration is butter point than it has been at any time since I have been in business—since 1840. From present indications it is reasonable to expect great activity in building next season.

it is reasonable to expect great activity in building next season."

John Banta, a mason, at No. 325 East Seventy-seventhest, substantially repeated the statement made by Mr. Darragh. The advance in all kinds of material, he said, might, however, have a tendency to check some persons who had decided to build because it could be done at a very small cost. He ascribed the present activity in building to the greater degree of confidence feit on the part of the people. The building interest was in excess of that of last year by at least 40 per cent; and next year would from all appearances be a very basy, season. He also said that laborers were better paid comparatively than at any time he had ever known, hod-carriers receiving \$1.75 a day.

A prominent master carpoiter was asked to estimate the excess of building over that of last season. He replied: "There are 50 per cent more houses in course of erection than last year. Some of these are building by speculators, but the most of them are being put up by the owners of the lots as permanent investments. Though there has been some advance in all sorts of building materials, some kinds yet remain below what they were in 1860. As for instance, Georgia pine lumiar is 30 per cent less than in 1860; yard timber, such as is used in the construction of dwellings, is also loss. Common brands are about the same. Wages compare very favorably with those of 1860. Carpenters were then paid \$1.75 a day; now they receive, with about the same cost of living, \$2.25 and \$2.50 a day."

OPINIONS ABOUT REAL ESTATE. Real estate of all kinds has appreciated in value. Mr. Scott, of the firm of Scott & Myers, auctioneers of real

estate, No. 4 Pine-st., said: The activity in building has, as a matter of course, influenced the prices of real estate. Unimproved prop erty especially has been affected. A great many lots that would bring nothing at all last year are selling now at fair prices. In the district between Fourth and Fifthaves, from Fifty-minth to Eighty-sixth-sts., there has been an advance of from 30 to 65 per cent. Houses are seiling higher toan at any time since 1873. There has also been a great appreciation in property on the West Side, but this is largely due to the building of rapid transit lines. There is a tendency for all kinds of real

Side, but this is largely due to the building of randitransit lines. There is a tentency for all kinds of real estate to improve, and a more active market is pretty generally expected by real estate dealers."

Francis Kissam, real estate dealers, at No.5-2 Pine st., was also asked to give his views on the real estate market. Mr. Kissam said:

"The appreciation of property since last year is due to greater confidence on the part of capitalists. As long as there was an uncertainty in regard to values men who had money were alraid to invest it. Since a solid basis has been reached through resumption, and the general condition of the country has become so much more healthful, men who have had money in investments and securities bringing them a very small percentage have invested in property to get a larger return. Real estate has always been a favorite investment for merchants and others having surplus fineds, and promises to be the same in the future. Capitalists have already shown a disposition to buy up improved property. There are many more heases being bought by cash purchasers for homes this season than last, which can only be viewed as a most favorable sign of a hetter condition of things. This improvement in real estate has been very gradual, and consequently is of a permanent character. The advance in the prices of lots is greater than that in improved property, maintaily enough. Lots on Fifty-insist, between Fifth and Sixth-aves, for example, went beggins not long ago for purchasers at \$15,000; to-day they command casily from \$22,000 to \$25,000.

"Rentals have not improved much, but they naturally are slower to advance than real estate. They are also made to lag by the great number of houses that have been thrown upon the market through the foreclosure of mortgages."

### THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Mexico, Oct. 5 .- Señor Benitez has reurned from Europe to the capital. There were great demonstrations upon his arrival. The partisans of Schor Renitez are not numerous, but they are active and noisy. Congress, in secret session, has made the entire mining district of the Sierra Mojada federal territory quill the question of State boundaries is settled. Some of the newspapers alient this act is unconstitutional, but it appears to be the only remedy to preserve order and prevent condicts of the local authorities. Congress appears to be altogether engaged in election intrigues, laying assic legitimate legislation. The public peace is uninterrupted. It is denied efficially that Mexico is taking measures to renew relations with France. Typhoid fever is raising in Guadalgira, a city on the Pacific Slope. Desiructive inundations have occurred in the State of Tabasco, where the loss caused by the destruction of corn, cacao and tobacco crops is esti-mated at \$1,000,000. antil the question of State boundaries is settled. Some of

### LECTURES AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association has issued its programme for the Winter season of 1879. The first name on the list is James E. Murdoch, of Ph'indelphia, who will read lectures from the works of Dickens, Stakespeare, Whittier and other authors, on Friday evening, October 24. The following are the other lecturers and readers announced, with their subjects and dates upon which they will appear: Benjamin F. Taylor, LL. D., "The Golden Gate; or Gimpses of California," October 31; A. A. Hayes, Jr., " Lafe in the Far East," November 7; Profesfor J. W. Churchill, readings from Dickens, Shakespeare, Longfellow and others, November 14; Dr. John R. Vin-Longfellow and others, November 14; Dr. John R. Varcent, "That Boy," November 21; the Hon, George R.
Wending, "The Problem of the Ages; or if a Man Die
Shall be Lave Again," November 28; Tod Ford, "Go
West, Young Man," December 5; Professor C. T. Windiester, "London's Handred Years Ago," December
12; Dr. Wendell Prime, "Norway and the Midnigat
Sun," December 19; Professor P. W. Bedford, "Rome,
the Eternal City," December 26. The bestures and readlogs will fill be given at Association Hall, Fourth-ave,
and Twenty-third-st., at 8 p. m.

THE PLEASURES OF FRIENDSHIP,-" Joe, what makes your nose so red!" "Friendship."
"Friendship! How do you make that out !" "I've
got a friend who is very lond of brandy, and as he is
too weak to take it strong I've constituted myself his

Such an illigant time as we had! There A PLANET DISCOVERED BY PALISA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Professor Foerster, of Rerain, announces the discovery by Palisa on the 13th of October, 1879, of a planet of the twoifth magnitude

Such an Hilgant time as we had? There was five of us,—misself was one, Pat was two, the two Cronins by s was three, and Denis, the piper was four. Now I have it.—neself was one, the two Cronins was two, Pat was three, and—and—and the piper was four, wasn't self Bedad, I'm thinking there was but four of us after all!